

The Hongkong Telegraph

SECRET COPY
WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.40

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 15, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 45, 2 p.m. 48
Humidity " 79, " 67

January 15, 1915

Temperature 6 a.m. 64 p.m. 66
Humidity " 44 " 41

2818 日初月二十年寅甲

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

大英報 緯大合正英美

SINGLE COPIE 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

A Partial German Success Reported.

FLOODING OF THE AISNE HAMPERS THE ALLIES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Interesting German Report.

Jan. 14, 6.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Berlin communiqué says:

The Germans stormed the heights of Vregny, north-east of Soissons, in pouring rain.

They stormed trench after trench till darkness and took fourteen French officers and 1,130 men, four guns and four machine guns.

"This glorious deed was performed under the eyes of the Kaiser."

The Germans admit that the French penetrated their line to the east of Perthes.

Russian Confidence.

Jan. 15, 9.45 p.m.

An official communiqué issued at Petrograd says:

Our progress on the right bank of the Vistula has developed, everything being in our favour.

We have driven the enemy's cavalry before us.

On the remainder of the fronts there have been rifle fire and artillery duels, and local German attacks have been repulsed most easily.

The Austrians attempted to bombard us with heavy artillery, but were soon silenced.

British Gain Strategic Point.

Jan. 15, 11.20 a.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at St. Omer states that the British, in a brilliant engagement, captured a German position near Le Bassee, killing and capturing many Germans.

The British losses were slight.

The occupation of this strategic point means a gain for the Allies of over one kilometre.

Aviator Raids Antwerp.

Jan. 14, 6.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a British aviator threw bombs upon the German positions in Antwerp, but was unable to detect the damage.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Partial German Success.

Jan. 15, 2.20 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—
Last night we succeeded by a coup de main in wrecking the recently constructed German trenches, north-west of Fommaise court and north of Roye.

The enemy's attacks north of Soissons were checked.

The prime cause of our giving way was the destruction of bridges by a flood on the Aisne. We rendered useless some of our guns which we were obliged to abandon.

Owing to the collapse of a bridge, the Germans captured a number of prisoners, notably wounded, whom it was impossible to remove in the retreat.

We, however, captured a considerable number of unwounded prisoners.

Summing up the results, the Germans scored a partial success, which, however, cannot influence the operations as a whole.

Floods Hamper Allies' Movements.

Jan. 14, 6 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—
The mist that hangs over Beigny is hampering the work of the artillery; nevertheless there was violent canonading at Nieuport and Ypres.

The Belgians to the south-east of Stayekenskerke blew up a farm, which was used by the enemy as an ammunition depot.

Our artillery at Lens dispersed the enemy's working parties at Augres, and effectively bombarded their shelters and trenches near Ntre Dame de Lorette.

There has been heavy fighting all day to the north of Soissons. The action has been localised around two eminences north-east and north-west of Crony, of which we only held the first slopes. Our counter-attack on the left has slightly progressed, and we maintained our positions in the centre around Crony, despite repeated efforts by the enemy. But to the eastward, before Vregny, we had to give way, a persistent rise in the river Aisne carrying away large bridges as well as foot-bridges, and rendering our communications precarious.

We then established ourselves on the south of the river, in the part from Crony to Missy, with bridgeheads on the north bank.

Important Fighting Round Perthes.

Jan. 14, 6 p.m.

There was merely a cannonade on the north of the Aisne, while Perthes continued the theatre of local actions for possession of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches.

We blew up sap-heads to the north of Beauvoir, in order to impede the work of the enemy, and the latter, thinking they were attacked, manned the trenches; whereupon we violently fusilladed them with artillery and infantry fire.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Turkish Vessels Destroyed.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Jan. 14.

Naval activity in the Black Sea has resulted in damage to the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Hamidieh, and the destruction of fifty-one Turkish vessels at Samsene and Riza.

The ex-German cruiser Breslau has bombarded a Turkish position near Liman by accident, and the Russians have therefore been enabled to occupy the position thus evacuated by the Turks.

Russian Generals Honoured.

Jan. 14.

H.M. the King has appointed the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas to be G.C.B. and the four leading Russian generals to be G.C.M.G.

The Bombardment of Rhodes Cathedral.

Jan. 14.

The French Ambassador has communicated a Memorandum on the wanton bombardment by the Germans of Rhodes Cathedral.

The German allegations that the French had used the Cathedral for military purposes are categorically denied. On the contrary the French had hoisted the Red Cross flag and established a hospital there.

It is further maintained that the Germans, when in possession of the town, used the towers of the Cathedral for purposes of observation and, upon their evacuation, subjected the Cathedral to a malicious and deliberate bombardment.

General von Dassier in *Der Tag*, admits the truth of the French allegations and promises similar treatment to any historical buildings of the kind which may hamper German military designs.

Pope and Earthquake Casualties.

Jan. 15, 5.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that His Holiness the Pope has paid a visit to the hospital of Santa Maria, where some of those who were wounded in the earthquake are lying.

This is the first time a Pope has left the Vatican since the year 1870.

Jan. 15, 12.25 p.m.

The hospital of Santa Maria is adjacent to St. Peter's and the Pope has been able to reach it by interior passages.

His Holiness left the Vatican technically only; he has not quitted the precincts.

NATIONAL HORSE SHORTAGE.

Suggested Remedies.

In a recent issue *Country Life* has a further selection of letters from writers of authority on the subject of "Our National Horse Shortage and its Remedy." Appendix are some extracts from this correspondence:

Mr. Henry Chaplin:—"It is now generally admitted, by men of practical experience and knowledge of horses and horse breeding in this country, that for a very lengthened period horses of the best and highest class have become increasingly difficult to find. And the reason of this is perfectly simple. Year after year for some time previous to 1875 and ever since that date, this country has been swept by the agents of almost every foreign Government for the best stallions for country purposes and the best and highest class of mares, at prices with which it has been practically impossible for private enterprise in this country to compete."

"We shall never restore our breed of horses to what they used to be until we take the necessary steps, whatever they may be, to keep the class of stallions I refer to and the best of our brood mares at home, instead of letting them go abroad year after year as they do at present, or did till the war broke out. As regards the stallions, nothing would be simpler. The number of first-class thoroughbred stallions annually produced which are specially suited for country purposes are comparatively few. They should all be secured and kept in this country by the Government or by their aid.

A Popular Industry.
"Breeding should be encouraged by numerous and liberal prizes for foals, which would give a quick return to breeders, and once the pick of the stallions and the mares were retained in the United Kingdom, a marked and striking change would be very quickly seen in the character of the animals produced, and the breeding of high-class half-bred horses for the service of the Army and for general use would again become a popular and profitable industry in the United Kingdom."

Lord Kinnaird:—"I wonder whether we could import some young horses from Canada or the Argentine. May I suggest that possibly people might be given more information as to some of the ways in which young horses could be obtained from abroad?"

Major W. Longstaff:—"The breeding of light horses must become a national question, and every man must breed a light horse in proportion to the acreage he farms."

Captain G. Phipps Hornby:—"The following are my remedies:

(1) Make farming prosperous. Bring back and maintain on the land the old-fashioned farmer, who was both a farmer and a sportsman. (2) Encourage hunting and sport as much as possible. (3) Government should send stallions to travel the country absolutely free. (4) Breeders should be paid a subsidy of £5 or £10 per annum for every head of young stock (equine) that they ran on their farm. (5) They should own the produce absolutely, and be allowed to sell to the highest bidder without any restriction. (6) Any mares the Government may like to supply to the breeders should be absolutely free."

The Marquis of Graham:—"I am of opinion that it would be a good thing to encourage some of the small local shows and not to confine the support to the large county shows, where so many of the exhibitors are well-to-do gentlemen. It is more the small farmer that requires help, and he has not the means to send horses long distances to county shows and incur the other heavy expenses."

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BOXING PRODIGY.

Jimmy Wilde's Latest Success.

In winning, at the National Sporting Club, the eliminating contest for the fly-weight championship, Jimmy Wilde has qualified to meet Taney Lee, the amateur boxer, who gained his laurels through the default of Percy Jones, who failed to draw the necessary weight.

Jimmy Wilde, who hails from Tylerton, is 22 years of age, and can still go to scale under 7 stone. He created a sensation on his first appearance at the N.S.C. in March of this year, when he knocked out the French champion Eugene Husson in six rounds. This he followed up by beating another Frenchman—Gloria—in nine rounds at the same venue. He actually conceded a stone in weight to his opponent—Young Symonds, a formidable youth from the West.

It is no exaggeration to say that no more clever boxer than Wilde has been seen in the ring of late years. Like many other of our leading boxers, Digger Stanley, for example, he learned most of his art in a travelling booth, taking on men of all sizes and weights, and there are few tricks of the ring that he does not know. He has never yet been beaten, though he has had innumerable contests since he started about five years ago. That he will beat Taney Lee, no good judge doubts, and the honour of winning Lord Lansdale's belt at the first time of asking seems certain to be his.—*Globe*.

EGYPT.

Britain's Aims Explained.

London, Dec. 21. It is officially announced that Great Britain has informed Prince Hussein that he was chosen as the Prince of the Mameluke Ali family most worthy to occupy the new position as Sultan of Egypt.

"Foreign relations," it is stated, "will henceforth be conducted through Britain by a High Commissioner. Too revision of the capitulation clauses has been postponed until the end of the war, in order to present a clearer definition of Great Britain's position in Egypt, and to accelerate progress towards self-government.

The Egyptians' religious convictions will be scrupulously respected.

"In declaring Egypt free from any duty or obedience to any usurper's political power in Constantinople, the British Government is animated by no hostility towards the Caliphate."

"The past history of Egypt shows that the loyalty of the Egyptians and Mohammedans towards the Caliphate is independent of any political bonds between Egypt and Constantinople. The strengthening and progress of Mohammedan institutions in Egypt is a matter where in the British Government takes the deepest interest, and in the carrying out of such reforms as may be considered necessary Prince Hussein may count upon the Government's sympathetic support."

"The Government will confidently rely upon the loyalty, good sense, and self-restraint of its Egyptian subjects to facilitate the tasks of the commander of the forces in maintaining order and preventing the rendering of aid to the enemy."

Reuter's Cairo correspondent states that the Union Jack has been hoisted at the British Agency, and a salute of 101 guns fired. In Alexandria, Port Said, and Cairo the announcement of the protectorate has been cordially received.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Germans admit that the French have penetrated their lines eastward of Perthes.

The French Ambassador has communicated a memorandum on the wanton bombardment by Germans of Rheims Cathedral.

The Belgians south-east of Stayekenskerke have blown up a farm which was the enemy's ammunition depot.

An Amsterdam message says a British aviator threw bombs on the German positions at Antwerp, but was unable to detect what damage was done.

The Breslau bombarded a Turkish position by accident near Liman, and Russians occupied positions thus evacuated by the Turks.

Activity in the Black Sea has resulted in damage to the Turkish cruisers Medjidieh and Hamidieh, and the destruction of 51 Turkish vessels.

A Berlin communiqué says the Germans stormed the heights of Vregny, and took 14 French officers, 1,130 men, 4 guns and 4 machine-guns.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Appointed to Peking.
Mr. Julian H. Arnold, American Consul-General at Hankow, has accepted the post of Commercial Attaché at the American Legation, and has left for Peking with his wife and family.

The Philippines Band, The Constabulary Band of the Philippines, which is now in Hongkong, is to arrive in Shanghai on the 22nd instant en route to the Panama Exhibition, and the American Consul-General (Mr. T. Simmons) is endeavouring to arrange for a public performance there by the band, which has a great reputation in the Philippines and the United States.

Famous Boxer's Death.
The death has taken place of H. J. Chinnery, who in his day was the best amateur boxer in England. He was heavy-weight champion for two or three years, when the cup presented by the late Marquis of Queensberry used to be competed for at Lillie Bridge, and had finished his career long before the formation of the Amateur Boxing Association in 1880.

English Art Gift to Paris.
The French papers note with pleasure the return made, for Rodin's generous donation to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, who has presented the Luxembourg Museum with a collection of 200 engravings. Mr. Brangwyn's work is well known in Paris, where several of his pictures have had considerable success.

Death of a Labour M.P.
The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Pointer, Labour member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Pointer, who was thirty-nine years of age, had represented Attercliffe since 1909. He was apprenticed as an engineer's patternmaker at the age of fifteen, but later went to Raskin Hall, Oxford, to study. He had filled most of the offices in the United Patternmakers' Association, and for three years was a member of the Sheffield City Council.

Edison's £1,000,000 Loss.
The entire main plant of the Thomas A. Edison Company at West Orange, New Jersey, has been virtually destroyed by fire. The net loss is approximately £1,000,000. The only building saved was the laboratory, containing valuable scientific machinery, which was under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Edison. It is believed that the fire started through an explosion in the inspection building. Mr. Edison, as he watched the fire, declared that he would begin reconstructing the plant next day.

Chancellor's Narrow Escape.
Copenhagen, December 2. A private Berlin despatch says that the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, during a recent visit to the west front, had a very narrow escape.

A British aeroplane had located the staff headquarters, where the Chancellor was staying with officers of high rank. Suddenly a violent shell fire opened upon the headquarters from a distant hidden hostile battery.

The Chancellor and most of the officers had just previously left for the front, after a long conversation in a room now entirely destroyed by British shells.

Two men were killed on the very spot where the Chancellor and a general stood a few minutes before.—Central News.

(Przemysl Starving)
Venice, December 2.

The *Secolo* publishes an interview with the Archbishop of Przemysl, from Udine, through which place he passed on his way to Rome.

The Archbishop describes the situation at Przemysl as deplorable and desperate, and says the town cannot possibly hold out long against the superior Russian forces.

Endless convoys of wounded are arriving, and the hospitals are crowded. The mortality among the garrison is enormous; stores and provisions are exhausted, and the soldiers and populace are suffering greatly from hunger.

The authorities add the Archbishop, have lost control of the town, and robbers are plundering everywhere.—Reuter.

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Sir.—An embargo was placed on shipments of carbolic acid by the British Government the moment the war was declared, as it is used in the manufacture of high explosives. Carbolic acid is not found to any extent in American coal tar, hence we are dependent on England and Germany for supplies. I am the largest user of carbolic acid in this country, employing it to form the base of my new disc phonograph; consequently I was placed in a embarrassing position. By little rapid mobilisation I have constructed a works, which is now in operation, producing carbolic acid synthetically from benzilic acid, a supply of which America can produce any quantity.

THOMAS A. EDISON.
West Orange, N. J.
The above letter was recently cabled to the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia as a formal confirmation of the report that Mr. Edison had overcome the shortage of importations of German and English carbolic acid by installing a department for the manufacture of this commodity in his plant at West Orange, N. J.

The fear which American textile manufacturers have shown regarding the shortage of acids and dyestuffs was further allayed by Mr. Harold Lambert Allen, author of an article, "Solving the Dyestuff Puzzle," which will appear soon in *American Industries*, the publication of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Allen asserts that America possesses the raw materials for the production of acids and dyestuffs in great abundance. By fostering the coal tar industry, supplemented by a high tariff on imported dyes and acids and a change in the patent laws, he thinks American industries using these products will become independent of Europe.

"The solution is all-American dyes for American manufactured goods," he said. "We must establish a dye-manufacturing industry in the United States which will supply not only the demands of the domestic market, but which may compete successfully with other nations for the dye trade of the world."

In refuting the supposed supremacy of the Germans in this field, Mr. Allen said:—

"The supremacy which Germany has so long enjoyed is not due to the ability of the Germans to produce better dyes than the rest of the world. Chemistry is a positive science, and atoms will not combine at the will of the chemist, to make different products in different lands."

"In the United States we can produce dyes equal to the best of those made by Germans. Their industry has thriven because it has been built up under the wing of the German Government and has waged a destructive warfare

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses at Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building.

The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—European house, No. 156, Praya East.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Lymoon Villas" Kowloon. Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak.

Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

No. 19 Belilos Terrace.

"KIRKENDOA" furnished,

No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.

No. 62 The Peak, (2 Cameron Villas) Furnished.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor, of No. 3 Duddell Street.

No. 7 "MOUNTAIN VIEW" Peak.

No. 2 DE3 VCEUX VILLAS,

51 Peak (unfurnished).

No. 25 SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to:—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—ABERGELDIE, 136

Plantation Road, Peak.

Furnished for about 8 month from middle February. Five Roomed

House; tennis court; seven

minutes' easy walk from upper

Tram Station. For particulars

apply to:—A. S. SORENSEN,

Thoresen & Co., 9 Ice House

Street.

TO LET.—Billiard Table (by

Roberts) with scoring boards,

rules, cues, rests, cover, balls

pyramid, pool and billiard. Price

\$750.—Apply Mess. Secretary,

7th Punjab Mess. Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—20 Foot Teak

Wood Boat fitted with 10

H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots.

Apply "XYZ" c/o "Hongkong

Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Billiard Table (by

Roberts) with scoring boards,

rules, cues, rests, cover, balls

pyramid, pool and billiard. Price

\$750.—Apply Mess. Secretary,

7th Punjab Mess. Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—DISTANT READING

TELEGRAMS

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ROBT. PORTER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG

BRAND

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS.

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

信商無并廣真音事聞要訪探大正論言音宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

WAWN.—Charles Ernest Wawn, at Pak Hin Hok (Canton) January 11th, 1915. Home papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

AMERICAN VERDICT ON THE WAR.

That Germany "has fallen" is the conclusion of a long and well-reasoned argument as to the rights and wrongs of the war by Mr. Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, which we published yesterday; fallen from her high estate as a civilised power and a factor in modern civilisation; fallen in the estimation of the American public and of that of the world at large. Mr. Church's article is in reply to "An Appeal to the Civilised World" by ninety-three of the most prominent men in Germany, who have been seeking to awaken America's sympathies. From the beginning of the war the Kaiser, relying on the enormous number of Germans who now rank as American citizens, has been busily occupied, through his various agents, in endeavouring to persuade the United States to see the war through the eyes of himself and his friends, and, failing with the business and political elements of the country, he sought to make his point by an appeal to philosophers and scholars. But these also will have none of him.

And what wonder? Facts make themselves heard above mere babbles and sophistry. Cheap casuistry cannot hope to banish from the minds of sensible people the deliberate setting aside of treaties and the insolent invasion of Belgium, whose neutrality Germany was sworn to respect. Mr. Church disposes of the card-tower argument of these ninety-three mouthpieces of the Kaiser with one breath. If England wanted to go to war, why was she not prepared? he asks, in so many words. Germany was prepared; and yet Germany was a peaceable nation! Peaceable, with her children nourished on the doctrines of Treitschke and trained in the sweet and childlike creed that small nations have no right to exist; that the weak must go to the wall because they are weak! Mr. Church—and happily there are a few million people who think with him—has not common patience with the soft words of the ninety-three. In fact, they tell them, point-blank, that they and their country are condemned as regards the breaking of Belgium's neutrality, out of the mouth of the Imperial Chancellor himself. "We were compelled to overrule the just protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good, as soon as our military goal has been reached." In face of these words of Dr. von Bathmann-Hollweg, we do not quite understand how these ninety-three men of light and leading could have the impudence to deny that Germany was at fault concerning Belgium.

There is much, too, in the American reply as to the shooting of civilians in Belgium. "When the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fire from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex.....If these conditions should ever be reversed, would not all of my ninety-three correspondents fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders?" There is more to the same effect, in Mr. Church's reply—all of it showing that he and those who think with him are not to be bamboozled with claptrap. We have spoken, times enough, about the Kaiser's miscalculations; here, surely, was another of them. He organised an elaborate lying propaganda in the States—and the whole thing fell through. He made the very common mistake of thinking that America is composed of traitors, vote-buyers, trust-builders, cornerers of wheat and pro-German swashbucklers, forgetting that these things lie only on the surface and that the great heart of America is as sound as ever. America is not just New York and Chicago, any more than Britain is just London. The American owes the very existence of his independence to his loathing for tyranny, and as such is the last to whom people like the Prussians should appeal for sympathy.

A Call to Action.

The women of Hongkong and Macao will surely appreciate to the full the kindly message of thanks from Her Majesty the Queen, in recognition of their work in providing garments for our soldiers at the front, which we published in our issue yesterday. There is one observation in the letter which needs to be emphasised; namely, "the demand for warm clothing for our troops at the front, and for their wives and children at home, is unlimited." That remark should spur the women of the Colony on to further work in the good cause. Just over a week ago it was announced that most of the working parties had now stopped. Why, we wonder? We should be loth to think that the patriotic display of the women of this Colony was a mere flash in the pan, but until some explanation of the cessation of work is forthcoming, that is the impression which will prevail with the public. It is therefore to be hoped that the remarks made on behalf of our good Queen, who herself is taking such an active part in work for the men who are fighting our battles, will have the effect of reviving the activities of the women of Hongkong, especially since it is set on record that the Guild of Queen Mary is the head of which Queen Mary is the head finds it impossible to supply all needs, and that every contribution will be welcome.

An Object Lesson to Hongkong.

We have many times offered suggestions that life in Hongkong would be a little more endurable if occasional band concerts were held. When we had pushed this point for a very long while, we at last had the satisfaction of finding arrangements made for a band to play at North Point once a week; and for this concession we were duly grateful, though it did not convince us that one band night per week (with the band at a safe three-mile distance from the town) was all that the Colony needed in the way of amusement. We have been told that, even if steps were taken for having two or three regular band-nights or afternoons a week, no one would patronise them. The huge attendance yesterday afternoon at the performance of the Filipino band would, however, seem to knock the bottom out of that suggestion. Practically all the Government officials and many of the leading business men of the Colony were present, and we have no hesitation in saying that the crowd in the Botanical Gardens was more thoroughly representative than any gathering we have ever seen in the Colony, short, perhaps, of the race meetings.

Useless Public Spots.

There are many places in the City of Victoria and in Kowloon where a band could play, without its being exiled to North Point. The Botanical Garden lens were laid out at an enormous expense—and if three Europeans in a week visit them (and those usually strangers) it is as much as ever. Queen's Statue Square has been called the Finest Site. But the finest site for what? The other day, when we passed it, coolie garments and sweat-cloths were airing on its rails. Certainly it should make a fine drying-ground, but this seems to constitute a somewhat expensive luxury, and it is not everybody whose artistic cravings are satisfied by an exhibition of the week's washing. One can't, perhaps, blame the inventive minds that devoted the railings to this purpose; it is the only time we ever saw the Finest Site being put to any manner of use. Blaikie Pier, too, was not erected for nothing—or as a camping ground for coolies who scratch and spit and remove their shoes, and otherwise make themselves generally agreeable. But Hongkong always puts us in mind of the ultra-respectable retailer at Home who has a beautiful best parlour, on whose glories he has spent large sums—and which neither he nor his family ever enters. There is too much of this small grocery-line spirit in the Colony, and a band night once or twice a week in the Botanical Gardens and on the drying ground might help to banish it. Of course the unco aristocratic could stay away if so minded; the less would be theirs.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a motor launch for the Police Department, the launch to be of teakwood, 36 feet overall, by 8 feet moulded breadth, by 3 feet 8 inches moulded depth, and to be equipped complete and ready for use with a 20/24 H.P. Fenta or other approved motor of equal power, anchor, chain, bell, whistle (or approved substitute therefor), regulation lights, awning, etc.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN ISN'T NECESSARILY POLISHED BECAUSE HE CASTS REFLECTIONS.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 43; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 35; clear.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Nikko Maru at 9 a.m.

English Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Arcadia at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Chenan at 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nubia to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.3-16d.

Gaoi for Embezzlement.

At the Police Court, this morning, an accountant on the Yaumati ferry was sent to gaoi for two months for embezzling the sum of \$4,180.

Railway Quarters.

Tenders are being invited for the building of Class B Quarters at Hung Hom on behalf of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section).

Stolen Lettuce.

Inspector McKay charged a Chinese, at the Police Court, this morning, with stealing lettuce valued \$4. A sentence of one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks was passed.

Rate Reminder.

It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1901 rates for the first quarter of 1915 are payable in advance on or before the 30th January, 1915.

Remanded.

Three Indians, one a sergeant in the Royal Naval Yard and the others watchmen, were charged with stealing and receiving Admiralty stores to the value of \$360 from river boats out of commission. The case was remanded.

Re-appointed.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint under Section 9 of the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, the Honourable Mr. Claud Severn to be Chairman of the Licensing Board for a further period of three years, with effect from the 2nd February, 1915.

Company Warning.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Hongkong Brewery Company, Limited, the Wo On Steamship Company, Limited.

New Motor Launch.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a motor launch for the Police Department, the launch to be of teakwood, 36 feet overall, by 8 feet moulded breadth, by 3 feet 8 inches moulded depth, and to be equipped complete and ready for use with a 20/24 H.P. Fenta or other approved motor of equal power, anchor, chain, bell, whistle (or approved substitute therefor), regulation lights, awning, etc.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MAGNIFYING A GERMAN SUCCESS.

The Raising of the New British Armies.

There is more than a grain of comfort in the reported success of German arms in one locality in the western theatre, but the one that will appeal to the average man in the street is that the authorities are not holding back unfavourable news from the public. Apart from that, the German report contains much food for genuine amusement. The naive statement that their forces stormed the heights of Vregny in pouring rain seems to suggest that degrees of heroism may be adjudged by the climatic conditions under which military operations are carried out and that the wetter the day the greater the glory. Apart from that we learn from the Berlin communiqué that "This glorious deed was performed under the eyes of the Kaiser."

The Magic Kaiser.

The amount of shouting that appears to have taken place over this unimportant success tends to prove that the Germans themselves have, week in and week out, very little real cause for rejoicing. The magic potency of the Kaiser's presence must hereafter not be underrated. His presence on this occasion acted as a stimulant of the highest order and inspired his men to acts of heroism which resulted in the capture of "trench after trench"—the vagueness of that phrase can be well appreciated when it would aptly describe the capture of two such works. Anyhow, the Kaiser was present and some degree of victory was achieved in his presence. Unfortunately he is only human and it is to be regretted from a Teuton standpoint that the stock-in-trade of the erstwhile partnership did not include the ability to be in more than one place at a time.

A Gross Libel.

Yesterday we said something here with regard to the recruiting at Home, and as just at present we are hearing a deal about the possibilities of conscription, it may not be out of place to touch further on this question. The impression appears to have gained ground in some quarters that the men at Home are shirking the first duty of citizenship. That, however, is very far from being true—it is, in fact, a gross libel on the bulk of our countrymen. We see from the latest mails to hand that the fresh appeal for men which was made last month has drawn an average of no fewer than 30,000 recruits a week, which is said to be about as many as the authorities can cope with. From the commencement of the war up to this time it was estimated that close on two million men had joined the colours, this number including what is known as Kitchener's Army, and a number of ladies. Mr. G. H. B. Wright, M.A., the Head Master, read his report, which was followed by an excellent speech by the Governor.

The Pope as Arbitrator in European Disputes.

January 14.—The Spanish Roman Catholics intend, at the Conference of Jurisconsults at Madrid, to put forward the proposition that all disputes which may arise in Europe among the various Governments shall be submitted to the Pope for arbitration in the future.

Legislative Council.

January 15.—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Governor, the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. Lister, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer, Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor General, Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, C. P. Chater, A. P. MacEwen, J. J. Keswick (Unofficial Member), and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Council. The following votes, recommended by His Excellency, were referred to the Finance Committee, on the motion of the Acting Colonial Secretary:—\$2,187 for the roads at Kowloon (re-rect); \$250, gratuity to Mr. Bruce Shepherd, for compiling an index of the streets, house-numbers and leases-lots of the city.

New Colonial Secretary.

January 16.—Mr. Fleming, the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary, arrived here to-day by the s.s. Natal.

Our Post Office Again.

January 16.—"Sir—Some time ago a parcel of jewellery, of small value, was sent to me through the Hongkong post, but failed to reach me; about a month ago I sent a letter containing a photo and some postage stamps, and, on two other occasions, letters containing small amounts, all of which shared a similar fate. Now, as these let-

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Jan. 16, 1890.

The Dollar.

January 16.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/2."

The Late Dr. Stewart.

January 10.—"A public meeting is to be held at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next, in the City Hall, to decide what steps shall be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary. Mr. A. K. Travers will receive any subscriptions."

Deserted.

January 10.—"The corridor of the Hongkong Hotel was quite desolate this forenoon; the gentlemen of the broker persuasion, who are usually fixtures there, were conspicuous by their absence, and even the wretched old law-breaker who makes a precarious living by retailing Manila lottery tickets was non-existent. There must be something radically wrong at this wholesale desertion of the popular resort, and Hotel shares are likely to suffer."

The Peace of Europe.

January 13.—"King Humbert of Italy, replying to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, said that there was a time when it would have been impossible to guarantee the peace of Europe for a fortnight, whereas it is now assured, and the rapprochement of Germany and Russia is helping its maintenance."

Victoria College Prize Distribution.

January 13.—"The great gloomy hall of the \$500,000 Victoria College was put to its first public use this morning, on the occasion of the annual prize-distribution by H. E. the Governor, Sir G. W. Des Voeux. The seats in the lower part were filled by some eight hundred pupils, and, on the platform, were the Hon. Mr. S. Brown, Captain Deane, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, the Hon. Mr. A. P. MacEwen, and H. E. aide-de-camp and secretary, while in the gallery were the Revs. Dr. Chalmers, J. B. Ost, Pastor Hartmann, Dr. Eitel, Messrs. E. Sharp, W. St. J. Hancock, J. Grant Smith, J. Piercy, several missionaries, and a number of ladies. Mr. G. H. B. Wright, M.A., the Head Master, read his report, which was followed by an excellent speech by the Governor."

Yours etc., A. L.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(To the Editor, of the Hongkong Telegraph).

Sir,—Under-standing that subsidiary coins up to a value of \$2 are legal tender in the colony, can you tell me why certain establishments are allowed to post notices to the effect that not more than \$1 will be accepted? Has the Government any control over such matters?

Thanking you for any information you can give me.

Yours truly,

W. L. HUNG,
24, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915.

[We should say the Government has control of such matters. Our correspondent would be well advised to lay the matter before the Colonial Treasurer.—Ed.]

ters were not registered, I have nothing to say beyond wishing to call the attention of the public to the fact that, if in haste or by carelessness, registration is neglected on trifles, loss is almost a certainty. Something is evidently rotten somewhere, as such a thing rarely happens in a well-ordered administration.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND.

Subscription List No. 15:

Staff of Taikoo Dock-yard, 3rd Sub.	\$481.00
Mr. Wm. Carstairs,	
2nd Sub.	10.00
Mr. E. G. McCombie	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Mr. R. H. McFair	20.00
Anonymous ...	10.00
Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones:—	
Mr. J. H. Woollacott	10.00
Mr. W. L. Entwistle	10.00
Capt. H. D. Jones	15.00
Mrs. A. M. Jones	15.00
Mr. F. G. Becke	15.00
Mr. J. S. Murray	5.00
Collected by Mr. J. Arnal:—	
Capt. R. A. Bras	5.00
Mr. L. Sopan	2.00
C. P. Archer	4.00
W. A. Valentine	5.00
G. Kew	5.00
J. B. Holloway	5.00
Capt. A. C. Smith	5.00
Mr. J. Wilson	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: (Swatow Contributions per Mr. T. Carr Ramsey):—	
Swatow Currency.	
Mr. W. G. Lay	\$20
J. M. Forbes	20
C. H. Hodgson	10
R. B. MacLachlan	10
S. Barker	10
A. Macgowan	10
G. D. Pizziros	10
G. H. Fletcher	10
H. Marshall	10
H. C. Hobson	10
Mrs. W. G. Lay	10
Mr. Tee Yeo Sree	10
T. C. Ramsey	5
J. E. E. Shura	5
J. A. Pearce	5
C. S. Holdsworth	5
A. R. Pollock	5
H. Walton	5
H. H. Hosking	5
C. C. H. Wood	5
Mr. F. K. Brownrigg	5
Mr. Tan Chiang Yong	5
Miss Dawson	5
Mr. Tan Boon EK.	5
Mr. Tan Yow Kiu	5
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan	5
Mr. Hong Tok Mong	5
Collected by E. P. Mission, Swatow:—	
Miss. Brandr	5
Dr. & Mrs. Whyte	20
Mr. A. W. Edmunds	5
Dr. & Mrs. Gibson	5
Mr. T. C. Gibson	5
W. & Mrs. Paton	10
Miss Paton	2
Mr. & Mrs. James	7
Rev. H. Wallace	10
Miss Starkey	12
Miss Balmer	10
Mr. W. B. Paton	10
Dr. Stewart	6
Six Members of C. M. Customs Staff:	
Capt. Strangman	5
Mr. H. E. McGowan	5
N. Ellis	5
T. J. Edwards	5
W. Howard	5
R. S. Samnelson	5
J. Power	5
G. Graeso	3
F. A. Rezzario	3
S. Oteri	2
H. Jabashi	2
S. Fujimoto	2
L. Galvan	3
N. Carlson	3
Donations:—	
Mr. Mark Chuan	5.00
Liang	40
Mr. Goh Chiow	3.00
Tau	30
Mr. Lim T. i Yan	10
Mr. Lam Kim	10
Choon	20
Mr. Yeo Po Buan	20
500.50.	
Less difference in exchange	50.89
	\$449.61
Hongkong Contributions: Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain:—	
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	15.00
Mr. J. H. Sath	15.00
Mr. H. Murray Bain	15.00
Mr. W. S. B. Cook	5.00
Mr. W. F. Kopton	3.00
Mr. Lo Yuk Tong	100.00
Mr. Wong Lai Cho	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Mr. J. Grace	8.00
Ozorio	5.00
Mr. E. Setti	5.00
500.50.	
Balance in hand	\$21,202.25
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.	
N. J. STABE	
Hon. Treasurer.	

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS APPEAL.

At the time of going to press the total amount subscribed to the Telegraph Fund on behalf of the British soldiers wounded at Tsingtau is \$1,102.45.

The list of donors who have subscribed since yesterday, together with the total, will appear in our Second Extra to-day.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co. in their report dated January 15 state:—

Bengal Opium:—Market ruled quiet and only 2 chests of Patna Old were sold at \$0,200 per chest.

Clearances during the past fortnight were reported of 8 chests of Patna Old. Unsold stock

is estimated at about 978 chests, comprising about 84 chests of Patna New, 615 chests of Patna Old, 184 chests of Benares New, and 115 chests of Benares Old.

Sold but uncleared stock—52

chests of Patna New, 24 chests of

Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares

New, and 39 chests of Benares

Old, in all about 133 chests.

Closing quotations (per Chest)

are as under:—Patna New,

\$9,325; Patna Old, \$0,200;

Benares New, \$9,050; Benares

Old, \$8,950.

Malwa Opium:—No sales are

reported in the market. Clearances

of about 57 chests. Unsold stock

about 480 chests. Sold but

uncleared stock about 205 chests.

Closing quotations (per picul) are

as under:—Malwa \$9,100 to

\$9,500.

Cotton:—No business reported.

Unsold stock is estimated at about

2,500 packages. Reported closing

quotations \$20 to \$20 (per picul).

Indian Yarn:—During the past

fortnight market ruled firm, and

prices show some advance. Importers

are still holding out for better

rates. Sales, in all about 3,850

bales, comprising about 2,550

bales of No. 10, 650 bales of No.

12, 150 bales of No. 16s and 500

bales of No. 20s. The unsold

stock is estimated at about 56,000

bales. Sold but uncleared stock

is about 22,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are re-

ported of about 2,000 bales of No.

20. \$11/14 per bale.

Snadry Articles:—Market ruled

steady, and where the importation

is limited, prices show some

advance. In imports sales are

reported in anger at \$22 (per

picul), kiesmias at \$25 to 26 (per

picul), Mavaj at \$18 to 21 (per

picul); borax at \$23 (per picul),

apricots at \$20 to 24 (per picul),

patchouli at \$100 (per picul),

goosel (b'ollion) at \$54 to 6

(per picul), kadou at \$10 (per

picul), onions at \$2 (per basket),

gum obilum at \$12 to 13 (per

picul), and peacock's feathers at

\$40 to 48 (per 10,000). Ex-

ports purchasers are reported in

order at \$14 to 11 (per picul),

broken cassia at \$9 (per picul),

galangal at \$88 (per picul), green

beans at \$4 to 44 (per picul),

zedoary at \$22 (per picul), turmeric at \$84 (per picul), vermilion at \$5 to \$122 (per case), fire-crackers at \$7 (per box), and

sugarcandy at \$152 (per picul).

Obtained Commissions.

William and Leslie Osborne,

both Shanghai boys, sons of Mr.

John Hall Osborne, an old China

hand, have obtained commissions

as 2nd Lieutenants in the 9th

Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Mr. James H. Osborne has also

two other nephews serving their

country at the moment.

Mr. G. Harper 5.00 |

Mr. John McGregor |

Foochow 3.00 |

No. 6, Victoria View |

Kowloon 20.00 |

Inspector Sims 3.00 |

1,383.61

Already acknowledged.

Lists 1/14

188,980.83

500.50.

Less difference in exchange

50.89

449.61

Hongkong Contributions:

Collected by Mr. H. Murray

Bain:—

Mr. W. A. Donaldson

son

Mr. J. H. Sath

15.00

Remitted to London

on 22nd December, 1914.

£17,000 at

19.5.16

... 101,436.95

Balance in hand

... \$21,202.25

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

N. J. STABE

Hon. Treasurer.

500.50.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	20th Jan.	
TAIYUAN	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

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The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd January.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915

Agents.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 16th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS AND DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 460 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANLU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

Telephone No. 36

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Katori Maru	Capt. Kon.	THURS., 28th T. 19,000 (Jan. at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru	Capt. Nomura	TUES., 26th T. 12,500 (Jan. at noon)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru	Capt. R. Takeda	SATUR., 16th T. 9,600 (Jan. at 10 a.m.)
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Iyo Maru	Capt. Okamoto	SATUR., 16th T. 12,500 (Jan.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru	Capt. Itsuno	TUE., 19th T. 12,500 (Jan.)
NAGASAKI & Kobe			
KOBE & Yokohama			

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	15,000 "	1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	20th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Sawa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kiano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	17th Jan. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	Chinkiang	17th Jan. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Yingchow	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
	Tean	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANLU".

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming," "Team" fatted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Team."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 10th Jan., 1915.

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SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about No. Will leave on about

Tjikimbang	SHAI & JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI ... 1st half Jan. JAVA ... 1st half Jan.	2nd half Jan.
Titaroem	JAPAN ... 2nd half Jan. JAVA ... 2nd half Jan.	3rd half Jan.
Tilmanoeck	JAVA ... 2nd half Jan. SHAI ... 2nd half Jan.	3rd half Jan.
Tlibodas	JAVA ... 2nd half Jan. JAPAN ... 1st half Feb.	2nd half Feb.
Tjilwong	JAVA ... 1st half Feb. JAPAN ... 2nd half Feb.	3rd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through routes to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang*	Sun., 17th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hin Sang*	Tues., 19th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwangsang*	Wed., 20th Jan. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang*	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Yhama	Fooksang*	Thur., 21st Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVR, STLE., TACOMA & P'LAND...	Glengyle	23rd Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Agents.

[9]

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[14]

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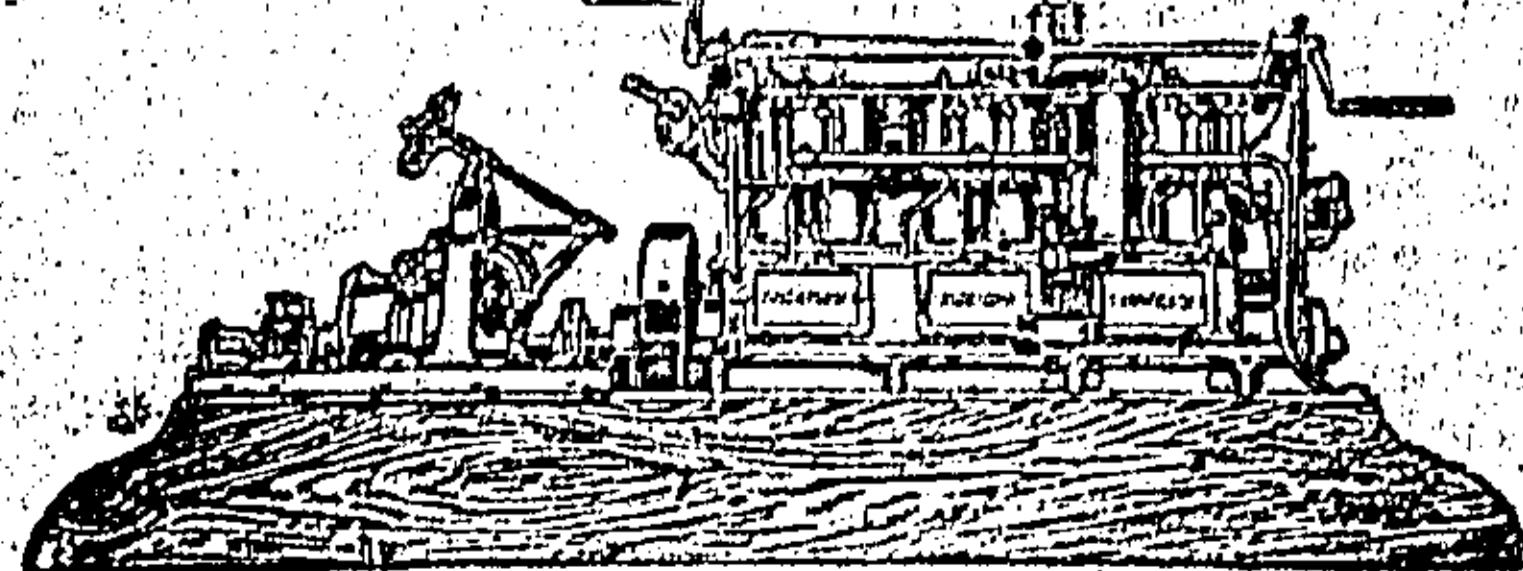
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B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

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TELEPHONE No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Acadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via F'ang, C'be, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16, Jan.
San Foo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'ciseo via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'le via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17, Jan.
S'hal, Vladivostock, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Kwangsang	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopeang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Anping, Takao via Stow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciatat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathiswar	B. L.	29, Jan.
S'hal, Moji, Kobe and Yhama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Titarocom	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjimanock	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.

VIA SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. ss. MANOHURIA will be despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday, January 19, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kebo, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. ss. NUBIA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th instant, afternoon, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 17th inst. at about daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yo-yo Maru, Jap. ss. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 10th inst.—Dairen, Coul.—M. B. K.
Changsha, Br. ss. 1,463, F. C. Combrill, 13th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—E. & S.
Hong Bee, Br. ss. 2,086, Oxden, 12th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst.; General—Chinese.
Tamon Maru No. 6, Japanese ss. 2,110, D. Nimir, 12th inst.—Quinhon, 8th inst., Salt—Carroll.
Hopsang, Br. ss. 1,319, Robertson, 13th inst.—Moji, 7th inst., Coal—J. M. & Co.
Tikini, Aut. ss. 2,881, Lap, 12th instant.—Amoy, 11th inst., Ballast—L.G.J. L.
Daigai Maru, Jap. ss. 887, S. Takushige, 13th inst.—Swatow, 11th instant, Gen.—O. S. K.
Chikkaung, Br. ss. 1,228, Alnslio, 13th inst.—Swatow, 12th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Kueichow, Br. ss. 1,318, Forsyth, 13th inst.—Holloway, 12th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Manchuria, Am. ss. 8,750, A. Dixon, 14th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.
Wabi, Br. ss. 1,277, H. T. Howard, 14th inst.—Amoy, 12th inst., Ballast—B. & S.
Tacoma Maru, Jap. ss. 3,830, T. Hamada, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th instant, Gen.—O. S. K.
Haimou, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

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The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

KITCHENER.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in "Collier's."

First, in studying Lord Kitchener, one has to get rid of the legendary Kitchener, and try to reconstruct the real man. The silent Sphinx; the emotionless machine; the harsh and heartless commander; all these picturesque phrases which have been applied to Lord Kitchener, sometimes by graphic friends and sometimes by virulent foes, are absolutely misleading.

Lord Kitchener doubtless, like all great men of action, can keep his own counsel; but the silent Sphinx' when met at a dinner party is eager to talk, and talks admirably, with a certain directness and terseness as of a man of action, but not without imagination, and with great insight. When he is in the intimacy of his own room at night and with only a friend or two, he can talk the whole evening through; and nobody thinks of interrupting the stream of interesting reminiscence and shrewd comment.

The Humanity of the Man of Iron.

The emotionless machine has, as a matter of fact, plenty of emotion, though well under restraint; and the harsh and heartless commander is considerate to subordinates—scarcely

says a harsh word—never utters a harsh comment behind anybody's back, and often has distinguished himself from more excited subordinates, not by the rigour, but by the great humanity, of his judgment and action. This man without emotion has, in reality, a keen and abiding sympathy with those Eastern peoples among whom his life has been mainly spent; he has had to shun many of them, but they were the oppressors, and it was to save the oppressed. He speaks their language, understands their nature, sympathises with their wrongs, is indulgent to their weaknesses; and works incessantly for their spiritual and material elevation.

This man, who has fought such tremendous and historic battles and confronted great odds, is yet a man who prefers a deal to a struggle; and, though he can be so stern, has yet a diplomatic tact that gets him and his country out of difficult hours. The nature, doubtless, is complex, and stern determination and tenacity are part of it; but there is also the other side, which is much forgotten—especially by that class of writers who have to describe human character as rigidly symmetrical and unnaturally harmonious.

No Trouble to Reach Him.

That cold and penetrating eye of his makes it impossible to imagine anybody taking any liberties with Lord Kitchener; yet one of his greatest qualities, at once useful and charming, is his accessibility. Anybody who has anything to say to him can approach him; anybody who has anything to teach him will find a ready and grateful learner. This is one of the secrets of his extraordinary success and universal popularity in Egypt. Lord Cromer was a great Egyptian ruler, and his services are imperishable and gigantic; but Lord Cromer was the stern, solitary, and inaccessible bureaucrat who worked innumerable hours every day at his desk, never learned the

others. This soldier buys more land, improves it, sells it at an advantage; in short, he makes order out of chaos and makes money where his predecessors had lost their all. To some extent, but of course on a mightier scale, his son might be described as an improving landlord. He has the instinct of order, the instinct to improve, the irresistible impulse to make material changes for the benefit of those he governs. He is ceaseless in work for the improvement of Egypt since he went there; he has drained the delta region and will add millions of acres to the cultivable land of Egypt. You should see the enthusiastic light in the eyes and hear the swell in the voice as he talks of seeing land open to the soil of man which, for centuries, had lain derelict in marshes and under water.

The Young Soldier Who Learned Arabic.

I attribute something of the Lord Kitchener we know to the fact that, though English by blood, he spent the first years of his life in wandering over the hills and looking down on the sea-tossed shores of County Kerry. That fact which enabled him to settle the issue with Marchand, the French explorer, at Fashoda, suggests some of the lessons in the soft answer which Ireland can teach.

You remember how, when it was possible that a collision between him and Marchand might mean a war between England and France, Lord Kitchener sent some fresh vegetables and champagne to the daring French explorer, who had gone through the hunger, thirst, and hardship of the desert for months. Marchand had to go from Fashoda all the same, but he went with no personal grievance.

If I look for the roots of Lord Kitchener's greatness, I trace

his intense ambition to succeed, to make the most of his opportunities—above all, to the incessant desire to work and fill every hour of his days with something done. He is sent as a youngster to Palestine; through peril to life, through great privation, through heart-breaking drudgery, he pursues his work until he has completed a map of all western Palestine to the amazement and delight of his employers. And he values this experience so largely because he learns Arabic, and, above all, he learns the Arabic character. One of the chroniclers of his career makes the apt observation that, while the baton of the marshal is in every French soldier's knapsack, Kitchener found his coronet in the Arab grammar. But how many soldiers or men of any class would have devoted the leisure hours of a fiercely active task like Kitchener's in Palestine to the study of one of the most difficult of languages?

There is yet another popular mistake about Lord Kitchener: that grimness which is undoubtedly there has been supposed to mean absence of all humour. His friends will tell you that the sense of humour is never absent; that instinctively and inevitably he sees the humorous side of everything—even in the most serious situations. It is that sense of humour that has carried him through; without it he would have found his career and his life impossible. With this sense of humour there is the love of a joke at a friend's easy expense. "But," said an intimate of his on this point, "I never heard him utter a joke that could leave a sting."

An Illuminating Bit of Biography.

What, then, is the real Kitchener; what lies at the root of his nature; what is the explanation of the extraordinary things he has done and is doing? I go back first to his father, a light thrown on his career. A retired officer, English by birth, a visitor to Ireland, almost by accident, with but a comparatively small fortune, he suddenly sees an announcement of the sale of a large estate in the County of Kerry at the low price which followed the devastation of the famine of 1848.

He settles down on the estate; he at once sets to improving it, to draining it, fencing it, doing all the things which are natural to a real farmer, but which were all neglected under the indolent and wasteful rule of that unfortunate class of old Irish landlord who wrecked himself and so many

others; and the effect of this perfect tranquillity produces an extraordinary result on those who work with him. They also do their work easily, tranquilly, and without feeling it.

A great soldier certainly; but perhaps a greater organiser than anything else. This is his supreme quality, and for that quality there is necessary, above all things, a clear, penetrating brain. He doesn't form any visions—as Napoleon used to complain of some of his marshals. At school he was celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics, and especially for his phenomenal rapidity in dealing with figures, and it was not accident that so truly a scientific mind found its natural place in the engineers. A mathematician, an engineer, a man of science, a great accountant, these things he has been in all his enterprises. It was these qualities that enabled him to make that astounding railway which brought Cairo almost into touch with the Caliph, who, with his predecessor, the Mahdi, and with his tragically potential, the hungry and all-devouring desert, had beaten back so many other attempts to reach and to beat him.

Of all the pictures I have seen of Kitchener's stirring career, the one I like best is that of him at Wady Halfa, when he had changed it into a miniature Crewe. "Rarely impatient," writes one of his biographers of him at that station, "never unreasonable, he moved among his workshops and about the line, satisfying himself that all was proceeding with economy and despatch. The sympathy of common labour won him the affection of the subalterns. Nowhere in the Sudan was he better known than on the railroad. Nowhere was he so ardently beloved.

If I look for the roots of Lord Kitchener's greatness, I trace

his intense ambition to succeed, to make the most of his opportunities—above all, to the incessant desire to work and fill every hour of his days with something done. He is sent as a youngster to Palestine; through peril to life, through great privation, through heart-breaking drudgery, he pursues his work until he has completed a map of all western Palestine to the amazement and delight of his employers. And he values this experience so largely because he learns Arabic, and, above all, he learns the Arabic character. One of the chroniclers of his career makes the apt observation that, while the baton of the marshal is in every French soldier's knapsack, Kitchener found his coronet in the Arab grammar. But how many soldiers or men of any class would have devoted the leisure hours of a fiercely active task like Kitchener's in Palestine to the study of one of the most difficult of languages?

There is yet another popular mistake about Lord Kitchener: that grimness which is undoubtedly there has been supposed to mean absence of all humour. His friends will tell you that the sense of humour is never absent; that instinctively and inevitably he sees the humorous side of everything—even in the most serious situations. It is that sense of humour that has carried him through; without it he would have found his career and his life impossible. With this sense of humour there is the love of a joke at a friend's easy expense. "But," said an intimate of his on this point, "I never heard him utter a joke that could leave a sting."

The Smile Without Mirth.

I have reread a description I wrote of him many years ago. I find a little change in it now; here is what I said, premising that I had seen him as he heard the debate in the House of Commons, of which he was the subject:

"I noticed that he smiled several times during the debate. Somehow or other the grim face never looked to me grimmer than when that smile passed across it. The large, strong mouth, heavy, covered with the typical military and brush-like mustache; the strong, square jaw; the tremendously heavy brows; the strange, glittering eyes; and even the red-brown complexion—the complexion that told so many tales of hard rides for many hundreds of miles under blazing Egyptian sun, through wild and trackless Egyptian sands; all the features

THE STORM OF VAILLY.

A German Captain's Story.

A vivid battle picture is taken by Rauter from the *Lokalzeitung*. It is from the pen of Dr. Ludwig Münsinger, a captain in a German line regiment.

For six weeks, he writes, we had been talking and writing in our trenches. Vailly lay below, in the valley of the Aisne, a bare kilometre away, hidden from our view by the edge of the heights along which the British, entrenched themselves since the middle of September, had made the whole ridge into a veritable fortress.

Poor little Pinewood! He will never see his Brittany again, he will not fight and fall gloriously on the battlefield like so many of the colonial regiments, but by his suffering bravely supported, he will have contributed his part to the renovation and redemption of France.

A "Rescue" from the Mouquet.

From Brittany too was the French sailor of the *Mousquet* who passed the other day through Singapore on his way to Saigon; small, a blue-eyed and mild-looking young man, but determined and resolute like all those from his country.

".....I was shot through the leg in two places," said he, when asked to give his impressions, "and thrown back on the deck, unconscious, when suddenly I felt ignited fragments of tent falling over me; my clothes would have been soon set on fire. Hurriedly I took them off and it was in that state I was picked up by the sailors of the Enden; and high time it was, too, so much my wound had exhausted my forces, that I was already sinking!

The ground is uneven, and the first rush forward breaks the crossing of the companies.

of a strong, fierce, dominant nature were really brought out into greater relief by that strange smile. The smile, as it passed over the forehead, seemed to bring out into even greater prominence the bulging forehead—a forehead that has what looks like cushions of flesh on bone just above the eyes. The smile gave an additional glitter to the eyes; it seemed to impart a more deadly curl to the heavy and moustached mouth. Through it all the face seemed strangely familiar to me. I could not make out why, but in the end it all at once struck me; it was the typical face of the Irish Resident Magistrate."

I have met Lord Kitchener since I wrote these lines, and I think they give, on the whole, a too harsh impression of his appearance. He has all the stern strength I have described in these lines; but when you meet him in private life, the expression softens, and he looks genial, talks freely, is candid in the expression of his views; in short, is the very reverse of that grim, silent Sphinx which he has been reputed to be.

The Quality of Greatness.

Lord Kitchener is the authentic Great Man, even though he be not the legendary creature that fanciful chroniclers have made him. You feel his greatness; it surrounds him wherever he goes, as with something like an aureole. He is a tremendous driving force, and he does it all so tranquilly, so civilly, and with such little effort that his subordinates often don't see the thing in process of being;

Kitchener orders, and lo! the thing is done. It is fortunate for our nation that the great office on which so much of our safety and repose depend in this solemn hour of struggle should have as its head a man who comes to it with the stamp of absolute fitness from the divine and unerring hand of Nature.

THE IMMORTAL PAGES.

French Soldier's Death in Singapore.

A few days ago a little French soldier from Brittany died in Singapore. He was too far gone when he was brought to the General Hospital here, and the skill of the doctors, the devoted and affectionate attention of the sisters could not save him.

For six weeks, he writes, we had been talking and writing in our trenches. Vailly lay below, in the valley of the Aisne, a bare kilometre away, hidden from our view by the edge of the heights along which the British, entrenched themselves since the middle of September, had made the whole ridge into a veritable fortress.

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The ground is uneven, and the first rush forward breaks the crossing of the companies.

Go, and make the sacrifice of your life!

The following is the exact and complete translation of a letter written by a young girl from Lorraine, a letter which has been "citez à l'ordre du jour," and read at the front before the troops:

Moyen-Vic.....

My dear Edward:

I have just heard the news of Charles and Lucien's death; Eugene is grievously wounded. As for Louis and Jean, they are also dead. Rose has disappeared.

Mamma cries. She says you must be courageous, and wants you to go and avenge them.

I hope your chiefs will not refuse me. Jean had received the cross of "la Legion d'honneur." You must win the same decoration.

They have taken everything from us.

From eleven who went to the war, eight have already died. My dear little brother, do your duty, that is the only thing we ask of you.

God has given you your life; he has a right to take it back from you. "C'est maman qui l'a dit" (It is mamma who said it.)

We kiss you with all our heart, although we would be so pleased to see you before you go. The Prussians are here. The son of the Jandon has been killed. They have plundered everything. I came from Gerbeville which is completely destroyed, the cowards!

Go, my little brother, fais le sacrifice de ta vie (make the sacrifice of your life!) we are confident in seeing you again, for something like a presentiment tells us to be hopeful. We kiss you with all our heart. Adieu et au revoir! Si Dieu le permet! C'est pour nous et pour la France.

In the Trenches. M. Meunier Surcouf, member of Parliament for Morbihan, writes to a friend a very interesting letter, from which the following passages have been taken:

: : : : : My dear Corse, We are in the region of S. just in front of the "Boches." From time to time, there is a violent cannoneade with or without result. Then hot shooting which kills only those at whom it does not aim. Then a complete silence.

The soldiers who live in the trenches and spend their time observing each other, get used to that sort of life. The days are long, and to make them shorter, we try to find some pastime. I give you an example, the veracity of which I can vouch for:

A bare passes between two trenches (German and French); two volleys are fired at him. It falls, and one Frenchman (that is in his nature) rushes out to go and take it. White flag of the Germans who scream: "Tabac!" Our soldiers understand, the Germans will allow us to take the bare on condition we give them some tobacco. One of our soldiers reaches the place where the hero lies, takes it with him, leaving on the spot a big parcel of "soufflant." Scarcely has he come back to the trenches, than a "boche" goes out in his turn and takes his tobacco.

: : : : : But five minutes after, by way of compensation, the firing begins more violently than usual. Another anecdote. The silence in the valley becomes too oppressive. Everybody is sick and tired. One of our soldiers, with a sudden inspiration, takes the "kepi" of an officer lying in a corner of the trench. Immediately from the enemy's side,空砲彈 are fired, coming regularly, one after the other, as in our "champ de tir" at Gouedic.

The kepi is shot through. Then from our trench a shovel is raised up, making the well-known movement of the flag indicating you have hit the target. You may well imagine the joy and shouts of laughter of our soldiers. That is the only way they can keep in good humor and health.

Another trick they have imagined so as not to let them selves be surprised. Besides the iron wires and the stakes, they have found what they call the warning bells. The process consists in putting, so far as possible from the trenches, "des boites de singe" (the "boites de singe" are empty tins of preserved meat); competitions take place to see which one will throw his the furthest.

In some trenches, you can find more than five hundred boxes, turned away a long distance in front of us.

Naturally, at the first night-attack of the Germans, the boxes tinkle, and we jump to our guns.

: : : : : But sometimes, on a dark night, a bare, in passing, rings the tins, which bring violent firing from the opposite sides, French and "Boches" being equally on their guard against any surprise.

Tell our people they may be proud of their "gare" (boys). They valiantly do their duty. We are lucky enough to have with us an "aumônier" from St. Omer. Here is one who does more than his duty. He is simply admirable, like all the other priests, I must say.—*Singapore Free Press*.

Cold.

Of late there has been extreme cold in Southern Siberia, and last week along the Trans-Siberian Line in the region of Irkutsk, the temperature dropped to the extraordinarily low level of 56.3 degrees below zero Centigrade, i.e. 100.8 degrees Fahrenheit of frost, or 68.8 degrees below zero Centigrade.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

A Valuable Collection of Anti-China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
the 22nd & 23rd January, 1915
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tewkwoong periods, comprising:-

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.

Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.

Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.

5-coloured and blue and white plaques.

Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Wednesday, the 20th.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 15th January, 1915

The Thrilling Drama
in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.
"ACQUITTED."
Enormous Success of
HENRY & MAY, THE CYCLISTS,
"GOOD," "CLEAN" & "CLEVER."
A Scream from beginning to end.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 16th January.

"THE AVENGING SEA"—Sensational Drama
in 2 parts—Length 3,000 Feet.
"AS BY A MIRACLE," Drama.
"THE BATHERS' RACE," Comic.
"THE TRAVELS OF A CAKE," Comic.
"MOTHER-IN-LAW'S RETURN," Comic.
WAR PICTURE—7th Series.

NOTICE.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CREATION, THE REAL SITUATION OF EDEN, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE,
By TSE TSAN TAI
With Portrait, Map and Tables. 2.00

ON THE TRAIL OF THE OPIUM POPPY, by Sir Alexander Herod. 2 vols. 20.00
CHINA'S REVOLUTION 1911-1912, by E. J. Dingle. 12.00
A HANDBOOK TO THE HISTORY OF RUDYARD KIPLING, by Duncan Schawann. 1.75
THE STORY OF PETER PAN, illustrated by Alice Woodward. 1.20
CIVILISATIONS OF INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, by G. L. Dickinson. 1.20
THE TRAINING OF A SOVEREIGN (QUEEN VICTORIA) edited by Viscount Esher. 1.20
JOURNEYS IN INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND, by W. J. Claxton. 3.50
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FIRST LESSONS IN WAR, by Spencer Wilkinson. 8.00
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WINNING POST WINTER ANNUAL 1915. 8.00
DAILY MAIL WORLD MAP OF WAR AND COMMERCE. 8.00
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GREAT PICTURES BY GREAT PAINTERS. Reproduced in colour. 9.50

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA, &c. "MANCHURIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board January 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered January 19th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chaffed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown January 19th, 1915 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Feb. 13th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"MONTROSE"
CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 11 a.m.

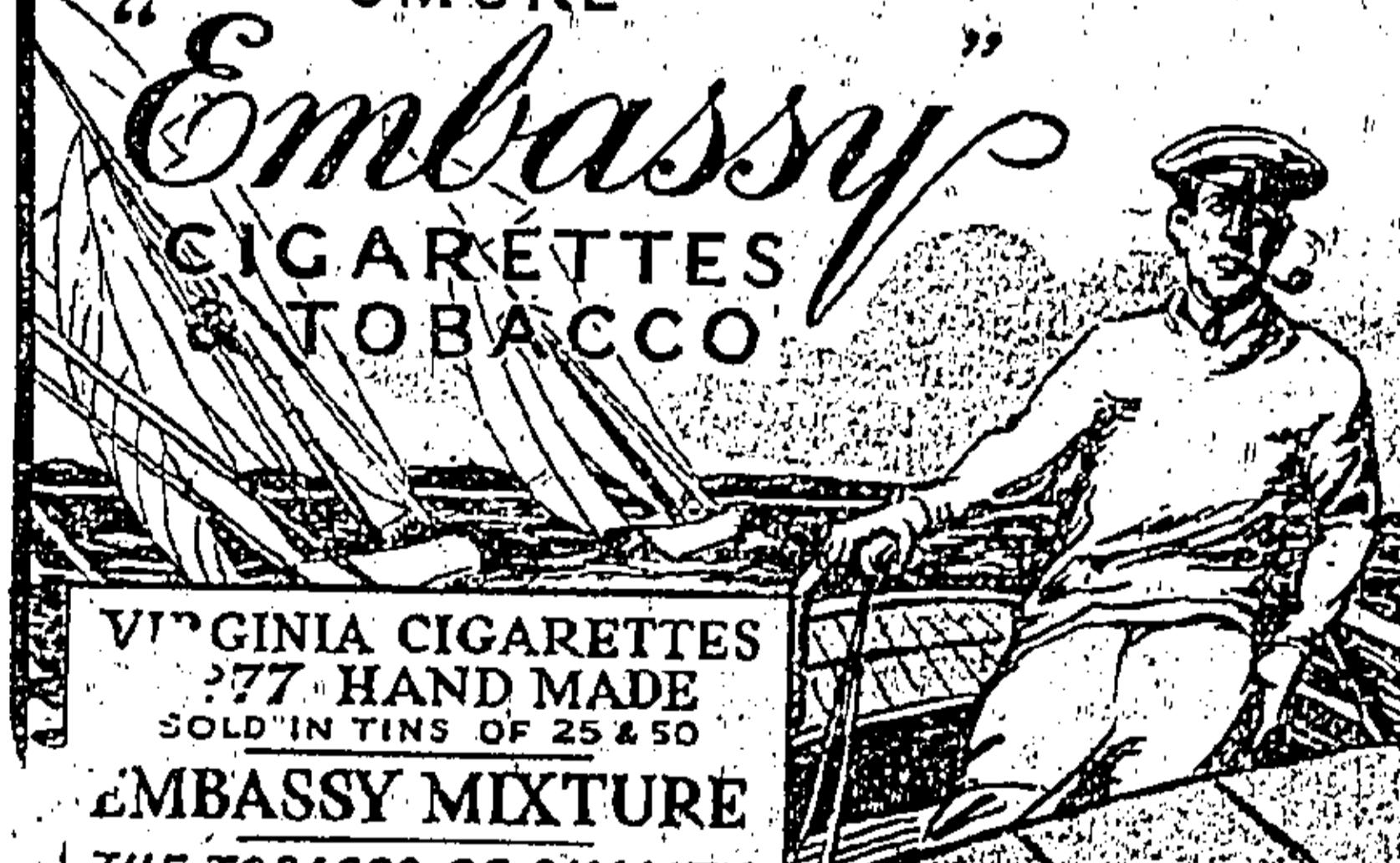
No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

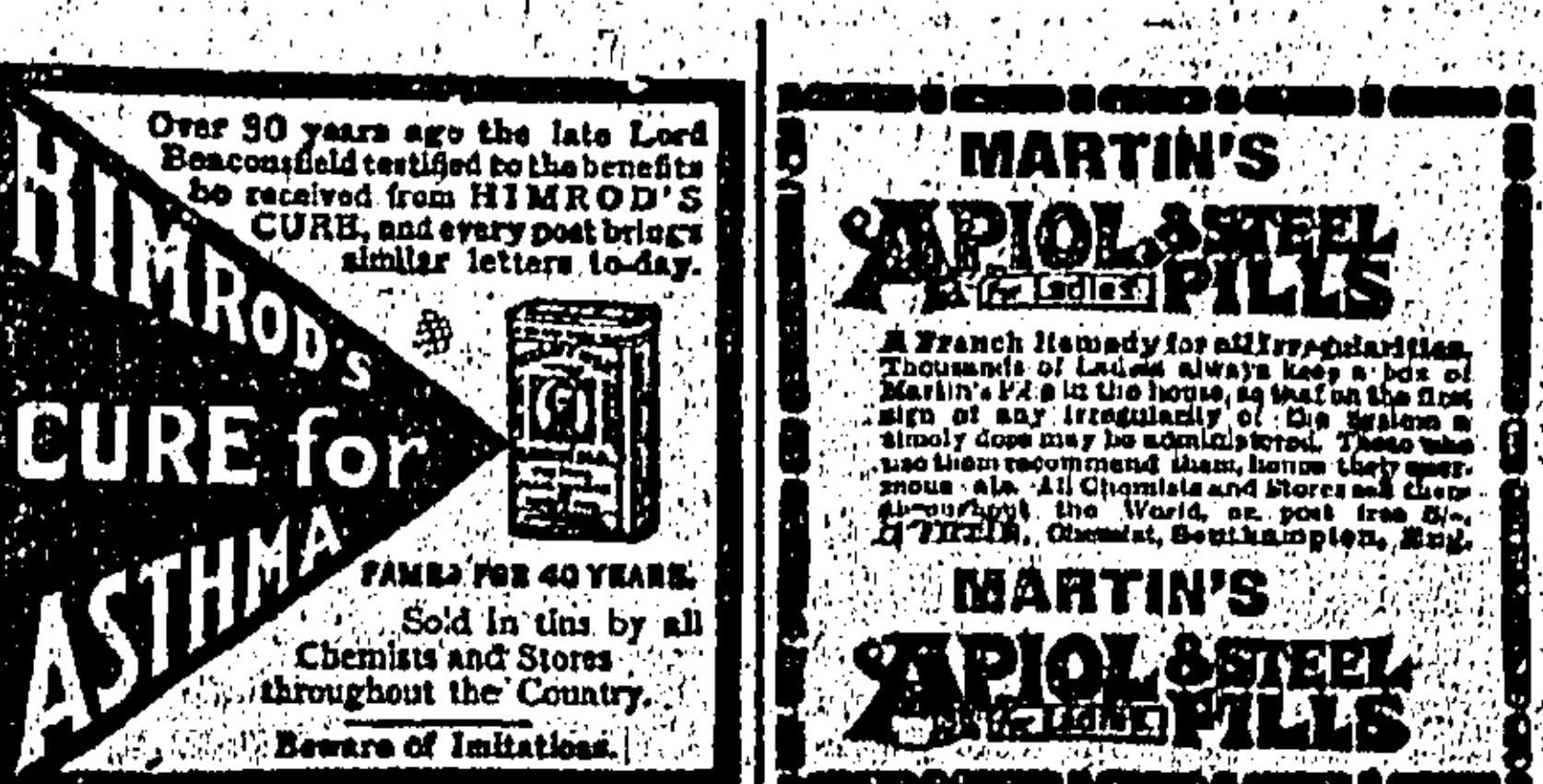
Don't forget after the Show, upper, and Light Refreshments at **EASTENDA CAFE,** Open Till Midnight.



FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

**OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES**

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Jts.	肉食
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	尾
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	尾
" Roast,—Shiu	21	尾
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	19	牛胸
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	16	牛汤
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	牛扒
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	33	牛扒
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	26	牛肠
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set 12	牛脑
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50	牛舌
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛舌
Head,—Ngau Tau	\$1.20	牛头
Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛心
Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	牛背
Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12	牛脚
Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	12	牛肾
Tail,—Ngau Mei	20	牛尾
Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛肝
Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	6	牛肚
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	牛仔頭
Mutton Chop,—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 26	羊排
" Leg,—Young Pei	26	羊腿
" Shoulder,—Young Shau	24	羊肩
" Saddle...	27	羊鞍
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	27	猪心
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24	猪脑
" Feet,—Chu Ken	lb. 14	猪脚
Fry,—Chu Chap	16	猪油
Head,—Chu Tau	18	猪头
Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12	猪心
Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18	猪肾
Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30	猪肝
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	28	猪排
" Cured,—Ham Chu Yuk	—	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	30	猪腿
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	20	猪油
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Young Tau Keuk	set 60	羊仔頭
Heart,—Young Sam	each 8	羊心
Kidneys,—Young Yiu	12	羊肾
Liver,—Young Kon	lb. 27	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	22	猪仔
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	22	猪油
Mutton,—Shang Young Yau	27	猪油
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	牛仔肉
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	牛仔肉
Lard,—Chu Yau	22	猪油

POULTRY.

	Ots.	肉食
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30	仔雞
Capone, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	30	仔鴨
Ducks,—Ap	24	鴨
Doves,—Pan Kai	18	鴿
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	鵝蛋
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34	火雞
Geese,—Hoi Nam Kai	28	火鵝
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30	鴿
Hoi How,—Hoi How Pak Kap	25	火鵝
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each 23	火鷄
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65	火雞
" Hen, " " No. 2" " "	45	火雞

FISH.

	Cts.	海鮮
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18	鮑魚
Bream,—Pin Yu	20	鯉魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	17	鯉魚
Carp,—Li Yu	22	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15	鯉魚
Codfish,—Mun Yu	16	鯉魚
Crabs,—Hai	24	蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	18	墨魚
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	14	鰻魚
Dace,—Wong Mei Lai	15	鯉魚
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	12	鯊魚
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	13	鰐魚
" Fresh water,—Tam Shu Yu	20	鯉魚
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32	鰻魚
Frogs,—Tin Kai	33	青蛙
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	45	鯛魚
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	18	鯉魚
Herrings,—Tso Pak	23	鯉魚
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	28	鯧魚
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	20	鯉魚
Loach,—Wu Yu	26	鯉魚
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	30	龍蝦
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	20	鯉魚
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	32	鯨魚
Mrlet,—Chai Yu	20	鯉魚
Oysters,—Shang Ho	24	牡蠣
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	12	鯉魚
Perch,—Tau Lo	24	鯉魚
Pike,—Pei Pat Tong	18	鯉魚
Plaice,—Pan Yu	14	鯉魚
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	28	鯧魚
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	32	鯧魚
Prawns,—Ming Ho	40	蝦
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	12	鯊魚
Rock Fish,—Shek Kei Kung	18	鯊魚
Rosch,—Chun Yu	12	鯊魚
Salmon,—Ma Yan	26	鮭魚
Shark,—Sha Yu	8	鯊魚
Skate,—Po Yu	10	鯊魚
Shrimps,—Ha	24	蝦
Snapper,—Lap Yu	32	鯪魚
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	32	鯪魚
Tench,—Wan Yu		

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
Turkey	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1903.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers. Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Aussarians. Patriotic societies outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

missiles, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigstein. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians request Austria along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Bulgaria owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezières.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux to purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haiaia. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadrons sink 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly founded. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

September 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Braine-le-ROI. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French troops to Belgium compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

September 15.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

September 16.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

September 17.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, the Allies advancing to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

September 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

September 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue sunk by Germans in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

September 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repelled. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

September 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British force.

September 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

September 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

October 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

October 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

October 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

October 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

October 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

October 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

October 12.—German squadrons drop six more bombs on Paris.

October 13.—Commandos under Colonel Maritz revolt in the Orange Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

October 14.—Announced that the

"real progress" reported.

October 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporo (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

October 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Fries to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

October 16.—Four German destroyers sink off the Dutch coast.

October 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

October 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

October 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

October 22.—Admiralty announces that the

British war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

October 23.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

October 24.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australia and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet's command severely defeated by General Botha.

October 25.—British sailors, etc., attack German warships off Oarhaven, and novel engagement ensues. British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

October 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the

Burma.

October 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

October 28.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

October 29.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Wissel Bay. Austrians occupy Bungenville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

January 1.—British battleship Formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

January 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

January 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

January 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Garykamysch, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

January 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory.

January 7.—General Joffre returns to Paris. Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £50,000,000.

January 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador to Constantinople. British "Turk" Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

January 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages British "Turk" Division shelled by British. French and British forces in the Crimea.

January 20.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nielsport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude.

January 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czechochowa and Oracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Kholp, doing great damage.

January 22.—German submarine in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Visalia and the W. I. Russians attacking strongly in East Prussia.

January 23.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hoediehdah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

January 24.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands.

January 25.—Germans still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedland sinks in the Baltic and sinks.

January 26.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czechochowa and Oracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Kholp, doing great damage.

January 27.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hoediehdah. British "Iles" bombard Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

January 28.—Prince Hussain, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

January 29.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. British "Iles" bombard Turks concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

January 30.—Prince Hussain, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

January 31.—Turkey demands from

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory beyond the Vistula.

November 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coco Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander Maeschke and crew are taken prisoner.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Prices	1914.			1914.			1915.			1915.			Last Dividend and Date
		Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	9th Jan. to now	9th Jan. to now	Highest	Lowest	9th Jan. to now	9th Jan. to now	
Banks.														
H'kong & Sh'hai Banking Corp.	\$785 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July. 700	Oct.	800	760	{ £2,3/- at ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14.				
Marine Insurances.														
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	340 s.	10,000	\$30	50	350	Dec. 305	Oct.	340	340	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.				
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	145 n.	10,000	£15	5	145	May 133	Jan.	145	145	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912.				
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	785 b.	2,400	\$250	100	847½	April 700	Oct.	790	760	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913.				
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	280	12,000	\$100	60	20	April 192½	Jan.	200	200	{ Final of \$12 mak \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913.				
Fire Insurances.														
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	150	20,000	\$00	20	160	Juy 140	Oot.	150	149	\$10 for 1912				
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	385 a.	8,000	\$250	50	385	Feb. 368	April	385	385	\$27 for 1912				
Shipping.														
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	661 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan. 53½	Dec.	61	53½	\$1 for 1906				
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	30 e.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar. 27½	Nov.	30	30	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14				
Hongkong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	20 s.a.b.	80,000	\$15	all	29½	Jan. 22	Dec.	22	20	{ Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14.				
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	666 sa.b.	{ 60,000 { 60,000 £5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	66	61	{ Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913				
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	81/-exdiv 3,797,610 £1	all	100/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	81/-	77/6		{ Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913				
Sea Ferry Company, Ld.	37	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar. 40	Nov.	38½	37	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.N. 22 \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14				
Refineries.														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	81 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96½	Feb. 70	Nov.	81	77	\$3 for 1912				
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	14 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan. 17	Dec.	17	14	\$3 for 1897				
Mining.														
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	31/6	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb. 33/6	Dec.	33/6	31/6	{ Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year end- ing 30/6/14				
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ld.	240 b.	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan. 190	Nov.	21	240	1/2 for 1909				
Tromol Mines Ltd.	27/6 a.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb. 19/6	Nov.	27/6	25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913				
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.														
Hongkong & K.W.G. Co., Ld.	71 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan. 73	Nov.	74	71	\$3.50 for year 1913				
H'kong & W'pea D Co., Ld.	58 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan. 53	Oct.	59	58	\$3 dividend for year 1913				
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	50 n.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July 50	Dec.	50	50	Tls. 5 for 1913				
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	85 b.	60,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan. 82½	Dec.	85	82½	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913				
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.														
Anglo French Lands	124 t.94	25,000	t.100	t.100	—	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10				
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	124 b.	12,000	\$50	25	128	July 120	Dec.	124	120	(\$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14)				
H'kong Land Investment Co.	114 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117½	July 98	Nov.	114	114	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14				
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	37 b.	150,000	\$10	all	91½	Jan. 7	Nov.	74	74	50 cents for 1913				
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	44 b.	60,000	\$50	20	45½	Jan. 44	Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913				
Shanghai Lands	198 b.	78,000	t.50	all	98	Dec. 89	Oct.	98	98	1/2 for 1913				
West Point Building Co., Ld.	71 p.8	12,500	\$50	all	73	June 66	Feb.	71	71	\$2.00 for half year ending 30/6/14				
Manila M'polo Hotel	8 p.8	15,000	p.10	all	—	—	—	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910				
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	100	100	First year.				
Cotton Mills.														
Ewo Colton S. & W. Co., Ld.	125 t.125	20,000	t.50	all	138	July. 125	May	125	117	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14				
Hongkong Cotton Co.	642 s.	125,000	\$10	all	84	Mar. 7	June	64	64	50 cents 31/7/08				
Kung Yik	124 b.	75,000	t.10	all	142	Jan. 11	Mar.	121½	12	Tls. 12 for year ending 30/11/13				
Laou Kung Mow	74 s.	8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb. 70	May	75	75	Tls. 12 for 1913				
Shanghai Cottons	179 b.	40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb. 70	Nov.	80	78	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13				
Miscellaneous.														
China Bonded Company, Ld.	111 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May - 10	Dec.	11	10½	\$1.20 for 1913				
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	124 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July 4	April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06				
Do. (Spec. shares)	84 s.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—	70cts. for 1913.				
China Prov. L. & M. Co.	798 b.	200,000	\$10	all	9	Jan. 7	Nov.	8	7.85	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14				
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	355 s.	40,000	7½	6	39	June 35	Aug.	35	35	40 cts. for 1911.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	540 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan. 5	Dec.	540	51½	\$1.80 per share for 1913				
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	837 b.	90,000	\$10	all	49	Jan. 36	Nov.	37	36½	Interim of \$2½ a/c 1914				
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	198 s.a.b.	5,000	\$25	all	217½	July 174	Dec.	195	190	\$2 for 1913.				
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	2412 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June 22	Apr.	25	24	Final div. of \$d. making 7½ per share for 1913.				
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July 7	Feb.	5½	5	1/2 for 1913.				
Langkats	135 s.	260,000	p.10	all	64½	Mar. 28	D.C.	35	24	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 1/a/13				
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10½	Jan. 9½	June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares				

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND,
now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

We have this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. Reuter Brocklemann & Co. and all communications in regard to the Agency shall now be addressed to us.

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

NOTICES

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' papers any bona fide consignee's letters which should be left open or inspected when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignee's letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

From January 18th, 1915 the Pillar Box at the Junction of Queen's Road Western and Western Street will be cleared on week days at:-

9.10 a.m. 11.10 a.m.
11.10 p.m. 3.10 p.m.

Sunday and Holidays at:- 9.10 a.m.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PA-CARDS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTEVIDEO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Newspapers and Book Packets both ordinary and registered will now be accepted for Tsingtao.

The Far East mail is still in suspension.

The American Mail, ex Manchuria, arrived today, per Sanuki Maru.

The Nubia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Nankin, with the mail from London (via Siberia) of 16th Dec., is due to arrive here on Monday the 18th inst.

MAILS DUE.

English, Nubia, 17th inst.

Siberian, Nankin, 18th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 16th 2 p.m.

Macassar, Sourabaya, Samarang & Batavia—Per TJKINI, 16th inst. 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 16th Jan. 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per TAMSU, 9 a.m.

Salon.—Per ZAFIRO, 17th inst., 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per NU-BIA, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 18th inst.

MONDAY, 18th Jan.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 18th inst., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippines Is.—Per HAI-CHING, 19th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per TAMING, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 19th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, S. & Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America & Canada via S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per MANOMU, 19th Jan. noon.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 22nd Jan.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Tamsu and Aspin—Per SOSHU MARU, 19th Jan. 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nikko Maru, Jap. ss. 3,417. R. Takada, 15th Inst.—Nagasaki, 11th Inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Iyo Maru, Jap. ss. 3,911. R. Okamoto, 15th Inst.—Japan, 10th Inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kalko Maru, Jap. ss. 984. N. Tanaka, 15th Inst.—Dairen, 8th Inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Sohu Maru, Jap. 119. K. Hattori, 15th Inst.—Swatow, 11th Inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Taming, Br. ss. 1,350. G. H. Pennefather, 15th Inst.—Manila, 12th Inst. Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

January 15.

Kukui for Kwang Chou Wan

Mitsura Maru for Bangkok via Swatow

Klikung for Shanghai via Swatow

Haitan for Foochow via Swatow

Cholan Maru for Haiphong

Arcadia for Bombay via Singapore

Ryusho Maru for Dairen

Kaiho Maru for Canton

Anhui for Canton

Sochi Maru for Canton

Kiku Maru for Hongay

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 15.

Kwangshang for Canton

Tamco Maru No. 5 for Macao

Nikko Maru for Melbourne via Manila

Toyo Maru for Dairen

Ohmsang for Singapore via Sourabaya

Mingo for Shanghai via Ningpo

Sanuki Maru for Calcutta via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Nikko Maru from Nagasaki for Hongkong—Messrs Joseph Bertrand, C. Lee, Lee Guay.

Per ss. Kwangshang from Shanghai—Miss Cammack.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ss. Nikko Maru for Australia etc.—Mr W. C. LaCombe, Mrs. K. LaCombe, Mrs. Hamlin, Messrs E. Amau, G. Konoke, N. Tada, Miss Laura Hulson, J. Alvarez, E. I. Bunting, E. Yamashita, M. Tsuchiya, E. H. Dabholkar, S. Kolke, Kitahama, Mrs. Ramay, C. H. Hodman, Y. Nishita, Miss A. Smith, Dr. & Mrs. Oliver, C. How Chun, Lee Chow, Mun Sue, See Hook, An Yang Fung Yu, Jew Lye and Master See Chong.

Passenger list for the month of January.

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